

COMMITTEE LANGUAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998

SH-60 SERIES ACCOUNT: APN

PRESBUD	HNSC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
74,300	74,300	74,300	74,300	74,300	74,300	74,300

SH-60B (ASW HELO) SEAHAWK ACCOUNT: APN

PRESBUD	HNSC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SH-60R BLOCK II/ASW & OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENTS ACCOUNT: RDT&E

PRESBUD	HNSC	SASC	CASC	HAC	SAC	CAC
73,354	88,354	88,354	125,191	85,354	113,354	130,191

HNSC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 105-132)

(Page 70)

HELLFIRE II MISSILES

The budget request did not contain funding for the Hellfire II missile.

The Hellfire II missile is an anti-armor and anti-ship weapon used by the Marine Corps on the AH-1W and by the Navy on the SH-60B. Neither the Navy nor the Marine Corps have procured Hellfire II missiles since fiscal year 1994. The committee has been informed that because of this situation, the Navy's and the Marine Corps' inventories of Hellfire II missiles is 25 percent below requirements. To address this shortfall, the committee recommends \$37.5 million to procure 700 Hellfire missiles.

(Page 191)

Light airborne multi-purpose system helicopter program

The budget request contained \$73.4 million in PE 64212N for other helicopter development.

The Navy has embarked on a program to convert its existing fleet of LAMPS helicopters from the SH-60B configuration to the SH-60R configuration. The block II upgrade will enhance the anti-submarine warfare and anti-surface warfare capabilities of the LAMPS MK III in support of the naval battle group in littoral operations and in regional conflicts. The committee recommends an increase of \$15.0 million to maintain

the schedule for the block II upgrade and support the insertion of ruggedized, scaleable, commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) avionics technology into SH-60R avionics. The committee understands that use of COTS avionics technology will yield significant savings in production costs during the conversion program and reduce overall system life-cycle costs.

SASC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 105-29)

(Page 78-79)

Cooperative engagement capability

The cooperative engagement capability (CEC) has been developed to provide a major improvement in the Navy's battle force anti-air warfare (AAW) capability by coordinating information from all air and ship sensors into a single, real time, composite track picture that possesses fire control quality. CEC entered the engineering and manufacturing phase of development in May 1995. It achieved initial operational capability (IOC) in September 1996 and was approved for limited rate initial production beginning in fiscal year 1998. The Department of Defense has accorded high priority to development and fielding of CEC. In testimony to the committee in support of the fiscal year 1997 budget request, the Secretary of Defense singled it out as an important program with great potential for widespread joint application, particularly in satisfying requirements for theater ballistic missile defense.

The budget request does not satisfy the previous timeline for CEC development and procurement, nor does it reflect the elevated priority accorded it by the Secretary of Defense. Despite the successful performance of CEC during IOC evaluation, there is no procurement funding for it in the budget request. The consequence will be at least a one year delay in providing the fleet with a very important operational capability. This importance has been emphasized by the Chief of Naval Operations in correspondence addressed to the committee.

As an additional item for consideration, the committee received a report from the Secretary of the Navy on spectrum interference between CEC and other fleet weapons systems and data links. Among other matters, this report provided proposed options for resolving interference between CEC and the data link used by the SH-60B helicopter. The report concluded that the most effective method for eliminating this interference would be to shift the SH-60B data link to an alternate frequency band.

The committee's review has determined that the Navy's decision to omit funding in the budget request was not caused by any emerging technical problems that could have increased the risk associated with production or performance. Rather, it appears that the elimination of procurement funding predicted in the fiscal year 1997 Future Years Defense Program occurred as the result of a diversion to satisfy the resource demands of contingency operations. The committee believes this budgeting approach is short-sighted, particularly when high priority programs with urgent operational requirements are decimated as a result. Accordingly, the committee recommends an increase of \$114.8 million to restore the funds needed to keep CEC on schedule. The committee also recommends an increase of \$14.5 million in PE 63658N to:

- (1) \$5.0 million to initiate development of a Ku-band data link kit for the SH-60B helicopter;
- (2) \$5.0 million to continue the transition of design responsibility from its developer to the CEC procurement contractor; and
- (3) \$4.5 million to continue integration of CEC into the Marine Corps Hawk missile system.

CASC LANGUAGE (105-340)

(Page 556-557)

The conferees direct that the miscellaneous funding be allocated exclusively by reserve component chiefs and that reserve component chiefs give priority consideration to the following items: medium truck extended service programs; carrier modifications; CH-47 helicopters; multiple launch rocket systems; Avenger air defense systems (including table top trainers); training simulator devices; night vision equipment; mobile backscatter truck inspection system; heavy expanded mobility tactical truck (HEMTT) wrecker; HEMTT fuel tanker conversion kit; all terrain crane (20 ton); Atlas 10K variable reach forklift; barge derrick; reverse osmosis water purification unit, 3 thousand gallons per hour; 5KW generator set; MK-19 grenade machine gun; F/A-18 modifications; C-9 replacement aircraft; SH-60B Seahawk helicopter; mobile inshore underwater van upgrades; logistics vehicle system (LVS); MK 48 front power unit; LVS rear body units; F/A-18+ modifications; CH-53E helicopters; F-16 situational awareness data link; F-16 laser designator/ targeting pods; A-10 situational awareness data link; A-10 electronic warfare management system; F-16 upgraded data transfer unit; HH-60 helicopter self protection system; F-16 electronic warfare management system; ALQ-131 multiplexer bus interface; C-130 integrated electronic warfare suite; enhanced flightline security systems; combat arms training equipment; C-5 simulator; vibration management enhancement program; 5 ton truck; maneuver control system; CH-47D full authority digital engine control; small arms engagement skills trainers; CH-47D fuel cells; M917 dump trucks; B-1 enhancements; F-16/A-10 digital transfer cartridge; and F-16 C/D onboard oxygen generating system.

Funding allocated by reserve component chiefs for miscellaneous equipment must meet the following criteria:

- (1) there is a requirement for the equipment that has been validated by the Joint Requirements Oversight Council;
- (2) that such equipment is included for reserve component modernization in the future-years defense program;
- (3) that such equipment is consistent with the use of reserve component forces called for in Department warplans; and
- (4) the funds can be obligated during the fiscal year for which funds have been authorized and appropriated.

Overall, the conferees agree to authorize a total of \$2.2 billion for National Guard and Reserve equipment and aircraft.

(Page 610-611)

Cooperative engagement capability

The budget request included \$139.2 million in PE 63658N for the cooperative engagement capability (CEC).

The House bill would authorize a total increase of \$50.0 million in PE 63658N for the CEC program: \$15.0 million to continue the accelerated development of the low cost common equipment set; \$5.0 million to support transfer of the CEC design and development agent to industry; \$20.0 million to accelerate integration of the CEC into Navy E-2C and P-3 aircraft; \$5.0 million to initiate development of an integrated capability between CEC and the ship self defense program (SSDS); and \$5.0 million to accelerate joint service integration and demonstration of CEC with the Army's Patriot and the Marine Corps' Hawk air defense missile systems.

The Senate amendment would authorize an increase of \$9.5 million in PE 63658N to:

- (1) \$5.0 million to continue the transition of design responsibility from its developer to the CEC procurement contractor; and
- (2) \$4.5 million to continue integration of CEC into the Marine Corps Hawk missile system.

The Senate amendment would also authorize \$5.0 million in PE 64212N to initiate development of a Ku-band data link kit for the SH-60B helicopter to avoid CEC interference.

The conferees agree to authorize an increase of \$33.0 million in PE 63658N as follows:

- (1) \$15.0 million for low cost common equipment sets;
- (2) \$10.0 million for P-3 and E-2C integration;
- (3) \$5.0 million for CEC-SSDS integration; and (4) \$3.0 million for CEC-Hawk missile system integration.

The conferees agree not to authorize an increase in PE 64212N for the SH-60B Ku-band data link.

HAC LANGUAGE (Rpt. 105-206)

(Page 187)

ENGINEERING AND MANUFACTURING DEVELOPMENT

OTHER HELO DEVELOPMENT

The Navy requested \$73,354,000 for other helicopter development. The Committee recommends \$85,354,000, an increase of \$12,000,000 of which \$7,000,000 is only to maintain the schedule of the block II upgrade and support the insertion of ruggedized, scalable commercial off-the-shelf avionics technology for the SH-60R

helicopter program and \$5,000,000 is only for the air inter-operability center fiber optic backbone at the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division, Patuxent River.